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A LESSON FOR COQUETTES.

"We have a visiter to day," said Lord Pallister to his neice, the lovely Elizabeth Pallister, who was on a visit for a week to her right honorable uncle.

"Who is it?" said the lady; "a lady or a gentleman?"

"A gentleman—Mr. Jones."

"And who is Mr. Jones? is it Bumper Squire Jones, or the renowned Tom?"

But we will save his lordship the trouble of describing who Mr. Jones was. He was simply Mr. Jones of Piercefield, in the county of Suffolk.—Now this description is very short, but is quite sufficient to describe Mr. Jones. It is evident he was not of very ancient gentility; had he been so, he would have been Mr. Jones of Piercefield Hall, or Piercefal Manor; he was not a retired merchant, or he would have been Mr. Jones of Piercefield House; neither could he have been a retired shop-keeper, or his house would have been dignified with the euphonious name of Rose Villa, or Bellevue Cottage, or Piercefield Lodge. But Mr. Jones's house was a very good house; it stood on a lawn only one hundred yards from the road-side, and the entrance-gate was suspended between massive stone piers, surmounted with round balls. It is, therefore, evident, that its owner was a man of a small independent fortune, and that he was a gentleman by two or three descents. Now, Mr. Jones was a bachelor, his age twenty five, his education such as he could obtain at a celebrated endowed school in the neighborhood; he was eminently hand-some, but could not pretend to great abilities; but he was good-natured and well dispositioned, and a special favorite of Lord Pallister.

Now, Miss Pallister, besides being a wit, was a little bit of a coquette—just sufficient of evil in her disposition to prevent her being an angel, but she was a very charming lady. She therefore debates with herself as to the course she should pursue toward Mr. Jones, whether she should abash the poor squire by her satire, astonish him by her wit, or fascinate him by her condescension, and finally determined to be ruled by circumstances. Accordingly, after having been introduced to our squire, Miss Pallister occupied the five minutes which usually intervene between the completion of the toilet and the serving of dinner in surveying the fortress she meant to attack. "Not at all distinguished in his appearance," was her first thought, "but the man is decidedly handsome," her second.

People may talk of their appreciations of intellectual gifts, but there are few who are indifferent to personal beauty: and when Mr. Jones led the lady to the dining room, he was favored with the sweetest of smiles, and during dinner, and until she retired to the drawing-room, she had directed the full battery of her charms and graces against the heart of Mr. Jones. She was witty without ill-nature, and vivacious without being rude; but when she was alone, confessed to herself, that to all appearance her labor had been thrown away. Jones had listened to the conversation, but he had not expressed, and did not seem to feel, any great admiration of either her wit or her beauty; but his polite replies and accommodating affirmatives, were given with a degree of good humored *nonchalance* that convinced Miss Pallister, to her great mortification, that she had failed in her attack on the heart. "A mere country squire to be thus invulnerable to charms which have driven half the fashionable world mad, thought she, it is wonderful!" and Miss Pallister was not vain in so thinking—it was a fact. "The man is not a fool either, and the fellow is handsome." She colored, though alone, as this idea a second time occurred. She, the star, or rather the sun of fashion, was not surely losing her own heart without obtaining another in exchange. Pshaw! it was ridiculous, but this did not prevent her, when the party re-assembled, from renewing her attack, and she again failed; for Jones, from the effects of good wine and Miss Pallister's encouragement, had become rather talkative, and, to her surprise, he talked remarkably well; for though not brilliant, he had good sense, had read a great deal, and had a good memory. The evening soon passed away, and the lady, on reviewing the events of the day, was mortified to confess that, not only had she made no impression on Mr. Jones, but she began to suspect that her own heart was not invulnerable; she recollected that she had listened with pleasure to Jones' disquisition on the Ptolemaick kings, she who had never listened for two minutes together to any body—it was ominous.

The intercourse between the parties became daily of a more particular description, and Miss Pallister was delighted to find that she subdued the stubborn heart of Jones. How she would tease him when he had once been brought to confession. But to bring about this confession was more difficult than the lady expected. If she gave him encouragement in the presence of her uncle, Jones would follow her lead briskly enough; but alone he was grave, frigid, and polite—but alas, not loving. Now this was exactly the contrary of Miss Pallister's wishes; she had no objection to coquet, she had a great aversion to being found out. She knew that her uncle would not allow her to make a fool of any man, and if Jones were to make a declaration in consequence of any public coquettry, she must either at once accept him or incur that nobleman's serious displeasure, and she was always uneasy if any difference took place with that relative, to whom she was sincerely attached.

But all things come to a close, so did Miss Pallister's visit to her uncle—and Mr. Jones had neither made a declaration nor seemed inclined to do so; and, left alone in her carriage as it bore her to London, her reflections were none of the most pleasant. She felt that in playing the game of coquetry, she had not only failed in her object, but had lost her heart—and doubts and fears possessed her breast, that perhaps Jones, disgusted with her conduct, might direct his attention elsewhere—and she burst into tears at thought.

Now, Lord Pallister had seen the game his niece was playing, and was pretty well aware of the state of her heart, and it rejoiced him that her affections had fallen where they had; but he laughed heartily at the thought, that a mere country squire like Jones should so completely out-manœuvre a practised coquette like his niece.—"Jones likes the girl;" said his lordship to himself, "and he shall have her, but let her suffer a little;" and she did. Letters from his sister-in-law described his niece as not well, pale, out of spirits. "So," said his lordship, "she is in love at last, is she? I must give her another chance, I suppose."

Lord Pallister's next letter mentioned incipent symptoms of gout, and his affectionate niece soon arrived to nurse him, but he was shocked to perceive that she looked horribly ill. "Poor thing," thought he, "I must be merciful;" but in the course of the day he gave her a hint respecting her country beau, Mr. Jones—and Miss Pallister, in a passion of tears, threw herself at her uncle's feet, and confessed at once her love, and besought him not to allude again to her wicked and foolish conduct.

"It was wicked," said she, "because I intended to injure the happiness of a worthy man, and I suffer now justly."

Lord Pallister thought to himself, "Thou art a good and honest girl, after all, and thou shalt be Mrs. Jones yet."

Lords have great power, no doubt, but how his lordship contrived, a few weeks after, to detect Mr. Jones in the act of imprinting a kiss upon the lips of the fair Elizabeth, we cannot tell; neither have we heard that either his lordship or his niece expressed any violent indignation at the audacity of Mr. Jones. Nay, it has been insinuated that the said kiss was given with the full approbation, not only of Lord Pallister, but also with that of his niece—but this seems incredible.

ADDRESS

OF COL. DANIEL M. BARRINGER,

Delivered at the celebration of the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in Concord, N. C., May 20th, 1839.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I am much gratified with the presence of so very large and respectable an assembly on this occasion. For though reluctant to become the organ of the committee in addressing you to-day, for reasons assigned to them and not necessary to be repeated; yet as we have resolved to mark this day by an act of public celebration, and as it is the first attempt at this place to do public justice to the memory of the actors in a memorable event in our history; it must be highly gratifying to every citizen of our county, and every friend to the reputation of our state, to know that our people are willing and anxious to do all in their power to render the occasion worthy of the deed it is intended to commemorate.

Fellow Citizens: The close of the 18th century was remarkable in the history of the world, both for the magnitude of the events by which it was distinguished, and the results which followed them, on the destiny of mankind. To America, especially, it was marked by transactions of the highest moment. The last quarter of that century witnessed our emancipation from the thraldom of colonial vassalage. It saw a people without means—but with a firm reliance on God, and the justice of their cause—enter the lists, and contend, against the most fearful odds, with the then most formidable monarchy on earth. It saw that people surmount every obstacle, and come out from the contest triumphantly victorious. It saw that people occupy a new untried position on the theatre of human action; and establish for themselves a system of self-government, by which they have practically vindicated the inalienable rights of man—acknowledging no responsibility but to their Creator, and the government of their own choice: a system which has become the wonder and admiration of mankind; which has shed happiness and renown on the nation which it protects, and by whom it is maintained.

We are all familiar, my friends, with the history of our revolutionary struggle, and the important results it has produced, and as a grateful people, we ever recur, with a just pride and satisfaction, to the part which was borne by our common country in that ever memorable controversy. We dwell with patriotic interest on every incident, whatever may have been its bearings on the glorious end so ardently wished for, the establishment and security, on a firm and permanent basis, of our freedom and independence.

In the history of that period, we find the event which we have this day met to celebrate; and although it may not have engrossed so much of the attention of our countrymen, or filled, in the eye of the world, so large a space as that other great deed, by which our whole country proclaimed its Independence; yet, to us here assembled—to the citizens of the counties of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg—and to the people of the state of North Carolina, it possesses a high and peculiar interest, and deserves to be remembered, with the liveliest gratitude, by us and our descendants, to the latest posterity.

When the British, deluded by false and mischievous counsels, arrogated the power of taxing America without her consent, the latter instantly resisted the assumption,—not so much on account of any immediate detriment to her interest, as on *principle*—on the great Saxon principle of "no taxation without representation,"—no imposition of burdens without the consent of those who are compelled to pay them. A great fundamental principle which had been recognized and sustained by the example of Britain herself, and which would have involved, in its destruction, the entire overthrow of the liberties of the colonies, and the subjugation of America. Resistance to this unauthorized claim became the general spirit of the country: every part was more or less under its influence, and determined to sacrifice all in defence of their invaded rights and privileges. As might readily have been foreseen, this contest soon resulted in the employment of the last argument of kings—the argument of the sword. "The appeal was the choice of the King; and the continent accepted the challenge."

Before this crisis, however, had arrived, light and knowledge on the nature of our rights, and the principles of human liberty, were diffused among our people; and the moment of conflict found an intelligent and fearless yeomanry prepared at all hazards, to meet it, and abide the fate of arms. Meetings in every section of the country, had been held, where discussions were freely and fully entertained on the usurpations of the mother country and the means of organized resistance to her tyrannical claims. The fires of patriotism spread over the land; and when the Congress of '76 declared one entire political separation from Great Britain, it but re-echoed the ardent wish of all America, it touched a chord that vibrated in every true American heart, and exploded a magazine of feeling which had long before been collected and cherished by the patriotic sons of freedom in our land. This truth is illustrated by the whole history of the revolutionary contest, from the first attempt of the English Parliament to stamp us with a tax against our consent, till the final declaration of Congress that we were a free and self-governing people.

But, fellow citizens, to our beloved state, and to our immediate section of that state, belongs, in an especial manner, the high and single honor of having first publicly proclaimed to the world that we would no longer submit to the lawless demands of a tyrannical parliament, in which we were unrepresented; to us belongs the glorious distinction of leading off in the race of freedom, and of declaring long before all others, that we were a sovereign people, recognizing no other power but that of our God, and the government of our own creation.

Let us, my friends, for a while recur to the history of this memorable transaction. Let us contemplate the character of an event which has placed the names of our Revolutionary Whigs in the boldest relief, and which has become distinguished in our state and throughout the Union.

The truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, is now placed beyond the contingency of a doubt. The praise-worthy exertion of our native sons, and public acts of our legislature have established, beyond the reach of controversy, and made known throughout the land, an era in our history, which was attempted (for reasons it is not now necessary to examine) to be thrown in the shade, and, perhaps, obliterated from the memories of men. To us, and the generation that have preceded us, it has ever been familiar as household words. To attempt, therefore, before this audience, an argument to prove the existence of the event we have assembled to commemorate, would be insulting to the understandings and feelings of those who breathe the air and tread the soil where it transpired—some of whom are the cotemporaries, and others the descendants of its illustrious actors, and whose recollections of its truth are as early and as strong as the first impressions in their infancy, and as vivid as the remembrance of their fathers who periled their lives and their fortunes in support of their pledge on that extraordinary occasion.

Previous to and on the 20th of May 1775, the present county of Cabarrus, as you all know, was a part of the old county of Mecklenburg, and so continued till 1792; as therefore, this county was a constituent part of Mecklenburg at that time, and was fully represented in her famous convention (having not less, I believe, than one third of all the delegates,) and equally entitled to the honors we this day render; so the observations which are made are intended to apply equally to both counties, between whom the only rivalry should be, which shall most appropriately commemorate the deed—and most successfully maintain the principles it promulgated.

In the early part of the year 1775 the British troops were stationed in the city of Boston, and as that city had always been distinguished for its enthusiasm in the cause of the colonies, the eyes of our countrymen were anxiously turned to the early cradle of republican liberty, in lively expectation of some hostile movement, that would bring the unsettled affairs of the two countries to a crisis—and make up the issue of liberty or submission, to be decided only by the God of battles.

In May of that year, the then county of Mecklenburg, always conspicuous for its attachment to the Whig cause of the revolution, and once honored by Cornwallis with the compliment of being denounced as "the most rebellious county in America," held detached meetings of the people in the different neighborhoods: at which neighborhood meetings, (some of which are doubtless remembered by the veterans who sit before me,) the people discussed the general state of affairs, expressed their sympathy for the common cause, and especially for their suffering brethren in the city of Boston, in whose fate were identified the interest of their countrymen,—asserted their determination never to submit to the exactions of the British Crown; and to support their brethren in liberty thoughout all the trials of their perilous situation. These meetings and discussions, prompted by the love of liberty among the people themselves, prepared them for the event of which we now speak, and this day celebrate.

Accordingly an order was issued by the Colonel Commandant of the County, directing every militia company to elect two delegates—and to vest them with unlimited powers for the general good and safety. This order met with a hearty response from the people. The delegates were elected as required, and met in the town of Charlotte on the 19th of May, 1775. A remarkable coincidence occurred on that occasion. When the delegates were assembled and in the performance of the high trust committed to their charge, greeted and urged on by the warm approbation of their assembled countrymen, an express arrived announcing that the first hostile blow had been struck in defence of liberty: that the follies of negotiation were ended: that the Rubicon had been passed: that the sword was unsheathed and its scabbard thrown away: and that the blood, the first blood of American Citizens, had been shed on the plains of Lexington and cried aloud for vengeance! The very Goddess of liberty herself could not have furnished a more powerful motive for prompt and decisive action, a more irresistible incentive to that noble deed which has crowned our patriotic forefathers with imperishable renown. Suppose, Fellow-Citizens, our beloved country now insulted—and our rights trampled under foot by an imperious enemy; suppose that enemy to invade our shores with an hired soldiery—and besiege our cities—and to complete the climax of insult and injury, suppose that enemy to make our free soil drink the blood of American citizens, inhumanly butchered! What son of hers would not quit his fireside and meet in the tented field the violator of his country's injured rights and honor? Yes, my friends, thousands of swords would leap from their scabbard to avenge the wrong—and defend our country—thousands of patriot warriors would lead us on to battle. But the deed we now celebrate, as we shall presently show, was of still higher daring and glory.

When the messenger arrived and communicated the momentous purport of his intelligence, our delegates were surrounded, but not overwhelmed with new difficulties and still greater responsibilities. They still proceeded in their noble work, with unflinching firmness. The 19th passed over. The night was consumed in sleepless and grave but unwearied deliberations. The sun of the 20th of May rose upon their labors. They felt the awful responsibility of their situation. They knew the dangers by which they were surrounded—the extent of the power they defied, and the weakness of their own arm to contend against it.—Still they wavered not. The proposition for independence was finally prepared—submitted—discussed and unanimously agreed to, in the form, and in the chaste, simple, firm, and sublime language, which has been, this day, so well read in your hearing by our venerable friend.* "The sense of America at that moment has never been so well expressed before or since."

After devising measures for the safety of their new government, and for the security of the persons and property of the citizens, and the future progress and success of the Whig cause in our section of state, our Convention dissolved; and its delegates again returned to the ranks of the people, but not to be idle spectators of the heart stirring events that were occuring in our country.

Look then, my friends, at the glorious deed as we have described it—a deed worthy the cause of liberty, & the praise and gratitude of her friends as long as she can find a home upon the earth. For this noble deed, we are assembled to do grateful homage, not to an illustrious line of titled nobility, not to the memory of a military despot, whose laurels have been dyed in the blood of thousands, ingloriously slain, but to the patriotism, the energy, the prudence, and unyielding firmness of a small but fearless band of plain but intelligent men, who knew their rights and dared to maintain them; of men, who, allured by no promptings of personal agrandizement, and unawed by all the frowns of power, took the first bold step in the history of our liberty;—of men, who, unaided but by the common sympathy of our people, and uncounselled but by knowledge of their rights, were the precursors of all others, in proclaiming themselves free from the shackles of royal dominion. It was an act worthy the enduring admiration of posterity, deserving the noblest gifts of the orator, and the brightest page of the historian. It evinced a heroism equal to the best days of Greece or Rome. It was unsurpassed for its daring boldness and moral courage. I do not mean that reckless audacity which is heedless of consequences, and forsees no danger, but that true fortitude which is seen in great exploits that justice warrants, and that wisdom guides. Recur, then, fellow-citizens, for a moment, to the 20th May, 1775, and reflect under what circumstances that declaration was made. We were then a feeble nation, thinly settled, in what might well be termed, the wilderness of the New World. We had also domestic foes to divide our ranks, and cripple our resources, some from the natural propensity of men to uphold the forms of government under which they live, and others from the baser motives of interest, of fear and subserviency to "the powers that be." We were without means or friends, except the cheering encouragements of the friends of freedom. Without arms, except the double armor of the justice of our cause. Without an organized and efficient government for our protection. Without concentration of power to give energy to action. Without credit abroad, or an army at home. Yet, in the midst of all these privations and obstacles to success, with the gloomiest prospects before them, a little band of patriots assemble, in a remote section of the country, and hurl defiance at the common enemy, dissolve all connection with a government on which they had been so long dependent, proclaim themselves a free and self governing association, and pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in defence of their principles! And against whom, my countrymen, was this pledge given? Why, against the then most powerful kingdom on the globe—against a nation whose prowess had humbled the proudest armies of Europe, whose wealth abounded in every land, whose commerce whitened every sea, whose victorious armies were spread in every quarter of the world, and whose navies had won her the proud title of "Mistress of the Ocean." To oppose such odds, was an elevation of courage, and firmness of purpose that we can scarcely realize in this our day of palmy prosperity. It has few parallels in the annals of time. Leonidas and his Spartan band have not more deserved the applause of mankind for their invincible valor against the Persian hosts, than our ancestors for the noble boldness of their manifesto in behalf of liberty and the immutable rights of man. If the heroes of Thermopylæ have gained immortality for their desperate bravery against the invasion of their country, by the armies of Xerxes; equally high in the temple of fame should we inscribe the names of those who pledged their lives and their all, upon the issue with an enemy not less terrible, in defence not only of their country, but of their principles, sacred to all mankind!

But, fellow-citizens, our forefathers were men, not only of words and professions. They practiced what they taught, and acted out what they professed. The delegates of the 20th of May 1775, were the heroes of many a well-fought battle-field. Throughout the campaigns of the South, their heroic valor was displayed; their blood freely shed—and some of their lives sacrificed to attest the sincerity of their pledge; and to the end of the sanguinary contest for liberty, and amid the most appalling difficulties, they ever evinced the same intrepid courage, and immovable constancy.

The influence of their fearless example, pervaded all ranks of society; and our part of the State became proverbial for its ardent devotion to the common cause—a reputation which it nobly sustained until the great object of the revolution was achieved. But that influence was not confined to our section of the state. It diffused itself far and wide; it decided the fate of the Whig cause in North Carolina. The lukewarm were confirmed: the bold encouraged. County committees and associations were formed throughout our borders, in which every effort was made, and pledge given, to maintain and hand down, unimpaired, the just rights and privileges of the people. "No state was more fixed or forward." The Provincial Congress of North-Carolina, on the 12th April, 1776, was the first organized, deliberative assembly under the authority of the state governments, that recommended the declaration of American Independence.—The Mecklenburg declaration was the first link in that great chain which terminated in the establishment of our national freedom. Our state, however, much as she may have been neglected in the history of the times, was the first to put the Ball of that Independence in motion; and amidst all the embarrassments and distresses by which she was encompassed, no state maintained the Whig cause of that day with more steadiness and integrity of purpose, with more ability in council and alacrity in the field.

Suffer me here to say, my friends, that although our state may not, with a false ambition and overbearing vanity, have blazoned forth her praise to the disparagement of her sisters, none have adhered with more rigid consistency to the free principles she was the first to proclaim. No state is blessed with a better constitution. There is no state where the laws, tempered with mercy, are administered with more ability, justice and impartiality; where licentiousness is more detested and avoided; and where the people better understand and practice upon the principle, that true liberty consists in a willing obedience to just and equal laws and restrictions imposed by themselves. In short, no state, that has juster and higher pretensions to all the attributes that dignify and ennoble a moral, religious and law-abiding people.

Fellow-Citizens: We have derived a grateful joy in the contemplation of the event we have this day brought to our remembrance: shall we not also learn wisdom from the same source? We should never suffer occasions like the present to pass unimproved. "History is philosophy, teaching by example:" It is good policy often to recur to purer and better times. Let us, then, imitate the example, and emulate the virtues of our ancestors. We may never be compelled to make another declaration of independence under similar circumstances. That is an epoch that can happen but once in the life of a republic. Yet still we have duties to perform. We have need to guard the gift, and improve the legacy bequeathed to us by the blood and virtuous intrepidity of our forefathers. Liberty is to be preserved, only by the practice of the virtues by which it was obtained. Our forefathers were watchful of the first invasion of their rights, were prompt, bold, disinterested, and persevering in the execution of the great trust committed to their keeping, and in resisting the tyranny of unconstitutional oppression. Let us, also, imitate their vigilance, their promptitude, their disinterested patriotism, their boldness and constancy in preserving, improving, and transmitting, unadulterated, to after times, the blessings, civil and religious, they have bestowed upon us.

They also understood the nature of their rights, as well as exhibited the courage to defend them: They felt that virtue and intelligence are proverbially the pillars of a republic: and that vice and degeneracy are the offspring of ignorance. Let us, too, cherish a virtuous love of country, and let knowledge reach every home. These are the foundations of our greatness; these the grounds of our hopes.

But there was one peculiar characteristic of the times of the revolution, which it would be criminal to omit to notice, on this interesting occasion. I allude to the spirit of reliance on Divine Providence for protection and success, which pervaded the public acts of that eventful period. That spirit is seen illuminating the pages of the declaration we have this day celebrated, and may be witnessed, shedding its benign influence, in most of the public records and documents of our revolutionary time. From the illustrious Father of his country, down to the common soldier in the ranks, they felt and acknowledged the force of the inspired truth, "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a re-

* The pious, eloquent and distinguished John Robinson, D. D., who himself well remembers the particulars of the declaration of the 20th May; and was personally acquainted with nearly all its signers, and who testified (this day) to their high individual worth, as well as the truth of the event in which they were actors.

proach to any people." This was the shield and buckler of their cause: this the sure guaranty of its success. How opposite the example, and how awful the contrast which marked the fate of one of the most powerful and gallant nations of modern times. France, in the pride of her glory, and meridian of her greatness, while the scourge of Europe, became the self destroyer of the happiness of her own people. Infatuated with the dreams of a false philosophy, and intoxicated with the height of her own grandeur, she rejected, despised and proscribed the oracles of the living God, she desecrated his very temples and rioted amid their ruins. Atheism, like a demon, stalked over the land. Irreligion became the boasted fashion of the day. And whatever was holy for its inspiration or venerable for its sanctity, was contemned and supplanted by the vain wisdom of human reason, and the self-sufficiency of fallible and mortal men. "Vengeance is mine, saith the most High." And never were the vials of his wrath poured out with more unsparing bitterness on the devoted head of any people. Social order was uprooted, all regular government was abolished. The most ancient institutions were crumbled in the dust. Anarchy had undisputed sway, and the "reign of terror" was triumphant throughout her beautiful but desolated land. Her name was disgraced by every species of violence and crime; and the history of her woes was written in blood. And finally, after suffering the most heart sikening series of misfortunes and misery, her people became the suppliant subjects of imperial tyranny. The dethronement of one despot, was but for the elevation of another; and instead of a government of their own choice, their kingdom became the play-thing of the allies of Europe! and even to this day, France, once Republican France, is ruled by a monarchy, constitutional in form but despotic in fact, and the representatives of her haughty, but discontented people, have little to do but register the edicts of their august and royal master on the throne.

But how different, my countrymen, the picture with us! After the lapse of a half century, our government has remained the same, through every vicissitude of fortune. The success of our system is witnessed by the world. And although clouds may sometimes darken our political horizon, they are soon dispelled by the virtue of the people, and the purifying influence of our principles. From the joyous recollections of the past, we have the brightest hopes for the future. If true to ourselves, the destiny of our great empire will more than realize the happy visions of the most ardent patriotism. If untrue, if faithless to the principles we have so long and so successfully cherished, the last and best hope to man on the earth will be lost, and lost perhaps forever. We shall deserve the execrations of the friends of liberty throughout the world. We will be traitors to the most glorious cause the sun ever shone upon: And the spirit of freedom, as it takes its last farewell of its best home among men, in the bitterness of its agony, will exclaim:

Oh! for a tongue to curse the day
When treason, like a deadly blight,
Came o'er the councils of the free
And blast them, in their hour of might.

Before I conclude, fellow-citizens, permit me, in your name, to address a word to our Revolutionary friends, who have honored us with their presence on this anniversary occasion.

My veteran friends—In behalf of this large assembly, and in the name of our common country, I greet you! I welcome you to the honors of this day, and offer you the parting tribute of gratitude and praise. It may, indeed, be a parting word that we say to you. Before another anniversay shall have rolled around, "the places which know you now, may know you no more forever." Those silvered locks and tottering frames speak the eloquence of a language no human tongue can employ. Those eyes, which once flashed with indignation at the violation of the sacred rights of your country, are now dimmed by the shadows of time—those bodies that once bore, with firm and untiring step, the arms and proud emblems of the cause of liberty, are now bowed down with the infirmities of age —and those hearts, that once bravely swelled, amid the thrilling tumult of the battle field, will soon cease to palpitate forever. Like the sturdy oaks of the forest, you have braved the tempests of time; but like them, too, you must soon mingle with your mother dust, and yield to the great law of our nature.

But my venerable friends, you are not without consolation. You have enjoyed a peculiar privilege. While your departed compatriots in arms have gone one by one, to other, and, we hope, better scenes, you, a little remnant of that illustrious band, have been permitted to linger among us, to witness our success, and partake of the fruits of your labors. You have seen a mighty Empire spring up and flourish on the field of your toils; you have seen our states doubled in number; our population increase seven-fold: and our language and laws spread far and wide. You have seen our commerce extend to every clime; and our agriculture and manufactures, our science and arts, limited only by the boundaries of the Ocean. You have seen us victorious in war and happy in peace: you have seen a munificent government reward you for your services; and a free and gallant nation perpetuating the liberties your valor had achieved; and, above all, you have seen the darkness of heathenism, and the waste places of the wilderness, lighted up and rejoice, in the mild influences of Christianity.

These are your consolations! These are your hopes! May you long live to enjoy them! And when, for the last time, you shall behold an American sun sink below the horizon, may you still exult in the hope of the Christian patriot; and may each of you be able to say, with Simeon of old, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," and the salvation of my country.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE JEWS—THE PROPHECIES —PALESTINE.

No little interest appears to have been excited throughout the religious and learned world, in relation to the great movements of the European powers towards the East, the missionary labour in that region of the globe, the increased attention of the Christian world to the Holy Land, and the desire of removal and actual removal of numbers of Jews to Jerusalem. These events are, we believe, by divines of every denomination of Christians, as well as by the Jews themselves, considered as tending to the rapid and coming fulfilment of prophecy. And here, we may remark, which we do without adding any comment of our own—that eminent clergymen in this city have recently declared their belief that the second coming of Messiah is not far distant. Indeed, a friend assures us that only a few Sundays since, a divine stated in his sermon that, judging from the writings of the most eminent commentators on the prophecies, from the belief of the Christian clergy generally, and more than all, from an attentive perusal of the Holy Scriptures, that somewhere about the year 1847, or 1867, or near those periods, was thought to be the important time for the verification of the great prediction. The clergyman alluded to, also emphatically noticed the progress of events, which he considered to be of a character that portended the approach of some mighty change. Our attention has been called to the subject more particularly just now, in consequence of seeing an able and deeply interesting article in a late number of the London Quarterly Review, and another from the pen of Major Noah, in the N. York Evening Star, upon the same topic. Thus, the matter is not only agitated in the pulpit & religious writings, but also in literary and even political publications. The very minds of men seem to be called towards the Jews, their movements, their conversion, and the Holy Land.—The introduction of steam has done wonders towards opening to that part of the world a rapid communication with christian countries, and affording great facilities to christian travellers. The evident influence of christian powers over the policy of the Sultan of Turkey and the Pacha of Egypt, also tend to create a belief that some great political change is about to effect the East, and Mahommedan countries in particular; and it will be remembered that Palestine has been in the possession of the followers of Mahomet ever since the last of the Crusades.

The article in the Quarterly is both eloquent and argumentative. The writer emphatically observes "that since the battle of the five Kings against four, recorded in the 14th chapter of Genesis, nearly 2000 years before the time of our Saviour, until the wars of Napoleon, 1800 years after it, this narrow but wonderful region has never ceased to be the stage of remarkable events." He also observes, "that a very recent English traveller has encountered may Jews on the road to Jerusalem, who invariably replied to his inquiries, that they were going thither to die in the land of their forefathers." The belief of the ultimate gathering together of the nation upon that cherished spot, is very general among the Jews of every section of the world. "Though they have seen the temple twice, and the city six times destroyed, their confidence is not abated, nor their faith gone. For 1800 years their belief has sustained them, without a King, a prophet or a priest, through insult, poverty, torture and death; and now, in the 19th century, in the midst of the march of intellect, and what is far better, in the greater diffusion of the written word of God, both among Jews and Christians, we hear from all an harmonious assent to the prayer that concludes every Hebrew festival—The year that approaches—Oh! bring us to Jerusalem."

It is added, in connexion with this subject, that the conversion of Jews to the Christian religion, has of late years been without precedent in history. A number of illustrious instances are mentioned, and what is believed to be still more important in the general result, the feeling of friendliness and fellowship between Jew and Christian is rapidly becoming stronger.

A highly important undertaking, as connected with this subject, has recently been commenced in England. A large sum of money has been raised for the establishment of a Christian church at Jerusalem; and if possible, on Mount Zion itself. Missionaries are already on the spot, and nothing is considered wanting but to complete the purchase of the ground on which to erect the sacred edifice. A British Vice Consul has been appointed for Jerusalem, whose jurisdiction is to extend to the whole country known within the limits of the ancient Holy Land. We regret we cannot find space for the whole of Major Noah's article, but the substance of it, with such extracts as we have room for, will be read with interest. The Major copies the speculations of the London Quarterly Review, and expresses the opinion that "the political events of the east are taking a direction which, in the progress of time, and not very remote, will require the intervention of some new and powerful nation, to check the advances of Russia towards the Persian dominions; to protect the British possessions in India, and divert the current of trade through shorter and more direct channels; to interpose or mediate between the despotic and fierce conflicts now carrying on by the Sultan of Turkey and Pacha of Egypt; to open the old ports on the Syrian coast of the Mediterranean, and revive their former commerce; to retrieve the long neglected agricultural district of Syria; to adopt valuable and important projects of Internal Improvement, connecting the maritime ports with the embouchments of the Red Sea, by means of Rail Roads over the level plains; improve the navigation of the Nile and the Euphrates, and infuse new energies into that once powerful and always deeply interesting country, by means of capital, protection, mild and equitable laws, and a just, liberal and tolerant government. To accomplish these important objects, the attention of all nations is about to be directed to the Jewish people, so long and so faithfully protected by the Almighty, so long and so unjusly persecuted by man."

He then proceeds to examine into the practicability and feasibility of he project, and to calculate what can be done. His argument is, that not the Jews, but the Christian powers can accomplish every thing, and he says:

"The learned, and particularly pious Jews, deemed it sinful to anticipate the period by any movement of their own, when it shall please the Almighty to fulfil his promise of restoration; they rely on miracles, probably without reflecting that God works by human agents; that he disposes of events, and inclines the hearts of men to certain actions, which when taken up and carried out in their proper spirit, works the very miracles long promised and most desirable. The Jews, therefore, can only co-operate —the Christians must act as pioneers in the great work, and they owe this debt to the Jews; they owe it for all their sufferings and persecutions for centuries before the Reformation; they owe it in relation for their preservations of the scriptures, the hope and consolation of religion; they owe it to them in the fulfilment of all their promises made to the ancient and chosen people; they owe it to the character of him who came as is said, to fulfil the law." Every where we see societies and communities establishing to effet some good object—Bible societies, missionary societies; societies for various charitable objects, temperance and reform socities, but as yet no society has been established among Christians for the restoration of the Jews. South America is free; Greece is liberated; the negroes are emancipated; Christianity has almost exhausted its resources, in seeking for good objects in carrying out the principles of faith; and yet the eye has not been directed to the remnant of Israel; the deservedly favored people of Almighty God; the nation that stands like a lofty pillar mid the ruins of empires. The time approaches for action; this country, ever foremost in good works, can do much to incline the governments of Europe to favor the project of the restoration of the Jews, by encouraging the Pacha of Egypt and the Sultan, to consent to the transfer of that territory for a stipulated and liberal price, by which the Jewish nation may peaceably occupy their former possessions without the shedding of one drop of human blood. But this must be done separate and apart from any conditions of evangelizing or conversion. No obstacle must be thrown between the promises of the Almighty to his chosen people, and their full and complete accomplishments. Let the restoration be made through the influence and exertions of Christians, and the first great step will have been taken to show what is meant by 'the fullness of the Gentiles," and time will accomplish all that is desired. Were there no other considerations in this restoration, it would be justified by the march of civilization, arts, letters, science, and good government, which would triumph where now all is barren and despotic.

Let this subject be reflected upon and acted upon, by statesmen and friends of Liberty and Law throughout the world. Religious men will not lose sight of it; they will meditate day and night on the restoration of the Jews, and the promises made to them, and their miraculous preservation for the fulfilment of those promises. They will rejoice to witness it, and it will be a jubilee throughout the world.

"For lo! the days come, saith the Lord, that I will bring again the captivity of my people Israel and Judah, and I will cause them again to return to the land, which I gave to their fathers, and they shall possess it." "And I will break the yoke from off thy neck, and will burst thy bonds, and thou shalt no longer serve strangers; but he shall serve the Lord his God, and David their King, whom I will raise up unto them. Therefore fear not thou, O my servant, Jacob; neither be dismayed, O Israel: for, lo, I will save thee from afar, and thy seed from the land of their captivity, and Jacob shall return, and shall be in rest and quiet, and none shall make him afraid. For I am with thee, saith the Lord, to save thee, though I make a full end of the nations whither I have scattered thee, I will not make a full end of thee. I will be the God of all the families of Israel, and he shall be my people."—*Jeremiah.*

Religion and virtue—regard as your guiding stars through life.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. William C. Rives, at Amherst Court House, Virginia, on the 20th ult. to which several distinguished gentlemen were invited. The following is the reply of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, to the invitation sent to him. Mr. Leigh declines committing himself to the support of Mr. Rives until that gentleman makes known his opinion on the subject of the Presidency. But the Petersburg Intelligencer thinks that his hostility to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren may be safely inferred, from the importance which he attaches to the financial measures of the government, and the knowledge which his speeches show of the numerous abuses and violations of plighted faith on the part of the administration. Because of these views of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and because of the apparent impossibility of the Conservative party taking rank alone, the Intelligencer seems to think, as a matter of course, that Mr. Rives will co-operate with the Whigs. Thus placed, it is presumed that Mr. Rives will see the propriety of "defining his position," and that he will soon spread light on the subject "under his own sign manual."

Richmond, May 16, 1839.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 10th inst. inviting me to the public dinner to be given to the honorable William C. Rives, at Amherst court-house, on the 20th, has been delayed on the road; I did not receive it till yesterday.

I thank you for the polite terms in which you have communicated the invitation. Business, which requires my constant attention at home, would have prevented me from availing myself of it, if it had been received in time. But candor compels me to add, that that would not have been the only, or, indeed, the principal reason which would have induced me to decline it.

I have seen much in Mr. Rives's recent conduct to respect and approve. I am most desirous to see every man sustained against that despotism of party, wielded by the patronage of the Executive, which allows no independence of thought or action, and which, after having destroyed so many public men, is now levelled against Mr. Rives in his turn, with its usual ruthlessness of vengeance. And, after having seen the Senate of the United States humbled and degraded at the President's feet, by the expunging resolution, and its influence, in a manner, struck out of our politicial system, it has afforded me particular pleasure to see Mr. Rives asserting and maintaining in that body his own independence of Executive control, and, at the same time, the independence, the dignity, and the just authority of the body itself. Such conduct ought to redeem him from the blame of many former errors and faults. I am even disposed to admit it as a partial atonement for his concurrence in the expunging resolution. He is now an object of persecution to the faction whose baleful power he has contributed to establish; and I am really happy to see public honors bestowed upon him by others who take a different view from mine of the present state of politics. But so long as Mr. Rives holds himself wholly uncommitted on the subject of the Presidential election, I cannot, in honor and conscience, commit myself to the support of Mr. Rives. At the same time, I am aware that my support or opposition is utterly insignificant and inconsequential to him and every body else but myself.

While the doctrine stands admitted, that the President is entitled by the Constitution to the custody of the public treasure, it is, in my humble opinion, a question of comparative insignificance, whether the system of sub-treasuries, or the select State bank system, with general or special deposites, or any other scheme for keeping the public treasure, which the wisdom of the Legislature or the ingenuity of the Executive can devise, shall be adopted; for, in effect, the custody of the public money will still be in the President alone. It is the doctrine itself, which it behooves the people to explode and condemn, as the most false, the most impudent, and the most dangerous, of all Executive prentensions.

I regard the Presidential election as in truth the only important question, the great question, of national interest, which involves and absorbs all others, in the present juncture of affairs. Nothing, in my sense of things, can stop, or even check, the transition of the federal government into a mere elective monarchy, and a monarchy elective through the instrumentality of the most malignant faction and the foulest corruption, but the dismission of our present rulers from the public councils and confidence forever; rulers I call them, for they are our masters in fact, whatsoever they ought to be in theory; and hard masters too, who maintain and pay the army of partizans on which they depend for power, by openly and avowedly dealing out the honors and emoluments of office, without the least regard to any merit but party zeal and party services. In one instance at least (and I believe in many more) an officer, after having received and appropriated public money to his own use, has been knowingly permitted to retain his office, and to enjoy the spoils, in order to secure the continuance of his own and his friends' support of the administration: and the Cabinet Minister, who was President Jackson's instrument in this gross and indecent abuse of Executive patronage, is still President Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury. Corruption is raising her head without shame, without fear, and (so far as the dominant faction and the reigning dynasty is concerned) without reproach. The stimulus to the Agrarian spirit administered by the government at Washington, through all its organs—the cry of the poor against the rich, which has been wilfully and successfully raised—the clamor against all independence in the administration of justice, which is but the prelude to an assault on the principle of property—those disgusting professions of ultra-democracy, louder and louder, always, in proportion to their conscious insincerity—and the success of these odious and dishonest arts; these are symptoms of degeneration from our republican institutions, the nature and tendencies of which are not to be mistaken by any man who has bestowed the least attention to the history of the progress and downfall of republican governments. And unless the practice of these arts can be signally rebuked, by discarding from office the unhappy or the guilty man, who, willingly or by compulsion, is the leader, or the tool, of the faction which practices them, I for one shall cease to have any hope of the Republic. In fine, I must insist, that Mr. Rives and every honest man, thinking as he thinks of the measures of this administration, ought to stand forth with Mr. Tallmadge, and proclaim "uncompromising hostility to the election of Martin Van Buren."

I have written this letter, to avert the possibility of any misunderstanding of my own opinions by those who have thought proper to honor me with the invitation which you have communicated to me. Whether these opinions are right or wrong, as I entertain them, it is but honest to avow them. But I am by no means desirous that you shall publish them—though I have no objection to your doing so, if you think proper.

I am, gentlemen, with all respect, your obedient servant,

B. W. LEIGH.

To Messrs. Camm, Patteson, &c.

From the Knoxville Register.

COL. POLK.

"The public money has to pass twice through the hands of individuals, therefore the dangers of the sub treasury system cannot be avoided." *Col. Polk at Knoxville.*

This is another error into which Col. Polk's inordinate zeal to establish the sub-treasury system has driven him. We flatly controvert the sentiment, and deny that under every system of finance and even upon the credit system, the public monies have necessarily to pass twice through the hands of individuals. There may be such a modification of the finance system as wholly to dispense with individual responsibility in the collection of the public monies. Such a modification was attempted to be given the sub treasury law as it passed the last Senate by Mr. Tallmadge of New York. Although opposed throughout to the law, yet believing it would pass, he wished to ingraft upon it a provision calculated to make its mischiefs less probable than they would be without such provision. He offered an amendment to the effect, that when the public monies should be deposited in bank, they should be deposited *to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.* But this reasonable requirement was rejected by a strictly party vote. The Van Buren party in the Senate to a man voted against the amendment. And we regard this vote as among the most suspicious circumstances connected with the whole history of the sub-treasury system. Why, unless some sinister and corrupt purpose was to be accomplished through the sub-treasury, was this salutary amendment rejected? It did not compel the deposite of the monies in bank, it only provided that when such deposite should be made, it should be in the name of the Treasurer, and of course subject only to his control. There seems to us no assignable motives for rejecting an amendment so safe, and every way proper and reasonable, unless it may be found in the supposition that such a regulation threw an impenetrable barrier between the collectors, custom house officers, and attorneys, and the public monies otherwise accessible to them, to use as freely and fully as they might in advancing the interest of their friends and party. It, in a great measure, lopped off that strong political arm of the system, which we consider so dangerous, and through which it is intended the public treasure and the patronage of the government officers, shall be exerted to control, at the ballot box, the destinies of a party.

Now suppose Mr. Tallmadge's amendment had passed, would Col. Polk's declaration be true in regard to monies deposited in bank under it? Certainly not. The importer of goods pays the amount of duties directly into some bank, and receives the cashier's certificate that such deposite has been made in the name and to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. This certificate of deposite when delivered to the collector entitles the importer to a receipt for the amount of duties, and authorizes him to land his goods. Until he furnishes such receipt his goods are held in pledge for the payment of the duties, and he dare not attempt to discharge his cargo or dispose of his goods, without incurring the heavy penalties prescribed by the laws on this subject. Now where are the individual hands through which the public monies pass according to this arrangement? The imported goods are held accountable for the duties until the amount is deposited in bank to the credit of the Treasurer, and the instant the deposite is made the bank in its corporate capacity, evidenced by the certificate of its cashier, is bound to the government for the sum thus deposited, and which cannot be abstracted but through the check of the Treasurer of the United States. Now what sort of chance would Swartwout or Price have, under such a system of finance, to steal the public monies, or in the department of public lands, how could Boyd or Linn or Harris have filched splendid fortunes through their frauds on the government? Indeed, Swartwout's office would be entirely superceded by such an arrangement, while Price, as attorney of the government, if retained at all, would be the mere depository of certificates wholly useless to him and of course not worthy of his pillage.

But no—The party wants Swartwout and Price and Boyd and Harris and Linn and as many more such worthies as they can find offices for, that they may squander the public monies, and extend official patronage to its utmost, in controling elections, and thus secure the perpetuity of their own power. They wont agree to deposite in banks to the credit of the Treasurer, lest the money should be made, as it should be, unavailable to them unless through the ordinary and legitimate expenditures of the government.

From the Nashville (Tenn) Republican.

"LOFTY TUMBLING."

It is indeed amusing to witness the parading of facts, the quoting of documents, speeches, newspaper paragraphs, etc., etc., by Mr. Polk and his organs, to show that Tennessee formerly supported General Jackson—that she even went for Jackson principles as late as 1835! Gentlemen, save your exertions, the Whigs admit it all—they admit that Tennessee was once proud to support Jackson—they admit that she supported him and his principles as long as she possibly could, without sacrificing her honor and her consistency—and they admit too that if her once favorite and much favored "Old Chief" had not himself *changed*, she would be found still proudly supporting him and his principles!

But why, gentlemen, do you call it "lofty tumbling" in *Tennessee* to refuse to go with Jackson in his support of the Specie Circular, the Sub-Treasury, the forty million expenditures, and Mr. Van Buren? You might as well labor to show the "lofty tumbling," in the same way, of several other states. Kentucky once supported Jackson! Where is Kentucky *now?* Indiana once supported Jackson! Where is Indiana *now?* Georgia once supported Jackson! Where is Georgia *now?* North Carolina once supported Jackson! Where is North Carolina *now?* Virginia once supported Jackson, and Van Buren too! Where is Virginia *now?* Connecticut once supported Jackson, and Van Buren too! Where is Connecticut *now?* Rhode Island once supported Jackson, and Van Buren too! Where is Rhode Island *now?* New Jersey once supported Jackson! Where is New Jersey *now?* New York once supported Jackson, and two years and a half ago, gave her electoral vote for Van Buren by 28,000 majority! Where is New York *now?* Aye, where? At the election last fall, she gave a dead majority of some 12,000 against him, her once "favorite son."

And call you all this "lofty tumbling," on the part of these independent republican states? Or will you be good enough to candidly admit—for you may as well—that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have done the "lofty tumbling!" You will scarcely be able to make the people believe, with their eyes open, that all these states have gone wrong—been fooled, or fooled themselves—and that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have gone right, straight ahead, nor veered to the right nor left—especially when such expositions and disclosures are staring the world in the face, as the run-away sub-treasurers, the publications of Mr. Woodbury, and the Investigating Committees, have brought to light. In the language of Gov. Hendricks to Mr. Woodbury, "*better let it be.*"

From the New Hampshire Statesman.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We perceive in several leading Whig journals a strong inclination to bring out candidates in anticipation of the decision of the National Convention. Some are for Webster, some for Clay, others for Harrison, and a few for Gen. Scott—each and all of whom every body admits to be worthy of the station of the Presidency, and fully competent to the discharge of its high duties. No one has a more exalted opinion of the great merits of Mr. Webster than ourselves. He has grown up here in the sturdy North—his fame has become almost a patrimony—we respect and would cherish it. We respect such a man as Daniel Webster the more because he is a self-made man, who, without the aid of powerful or wealthy friends, has himself cut out his path to fame—a fame in our belief destined to be as lasting as that of any living statesman. Certainly no candid mind in New England can doubt that Mr. Webster is eminently qulified for the Presidency. We should rejoice in the selection of such a man.

Mr. Clay, in all the characteristics of the patriot and statesman, has no superior. For the South and West he is what Mr. Webster is for the North and East, the man unrivalled. Both ardent patriots, both so deeply imbued with republican principles and attachment to the Union, that there is no sacrifice they would not willingly make to preserve it. They are still essentially different men, as different as the fertile, flowering and expanding West is from the frigid, evergreen and powerful East. At the present moment, we can conceive of no name that would touch a more enthusiastic feeling in the hearts of the Whigs of the

whole country than that of Henry Clay, the farmer of Ashland.

Then comes the hero of Tippecanoe—the venerable and brave old man, whose long life has been one of constant and oftimes perilous service for his country. When the great North-western Territory was yet a wilderness, he pitched his tent in the valley of the Ohio, and has braved the battle and storm until those vast solitudes have become peopled, and ten new stars have been added to his country's flag. Superior in every respect to Gen. Jackson, inasmuch as he possesses all the bravery, and has none of the foibles of that dispotic old man, Gen. Harrison would no doubt sustain that exalted character at the head of the Republic which he has supported as the statesman-warrior of the West.

Of General Scott, it is sufficient to say that he possesses excellent qualifications for the Presidency. A soldier, brave and generous, educated and gentlemanly, a lover of peace, and devotedly attached to the Constitution, he would do much to restore to the country's escutcheon that lustre which has been so sadly begrimed under the mad misrule of the last ten years.

In the election of either of these men to the Presidency, the People of this country would have a guaranty of honor and peace. For either of them should we this day be willing to throw up our caps. We have a preference, to be sure—but that preference we shall yield to the decision of the majority. And such we believe to be the sentiments generally of the Whigs of New Hampshire. *They will go for the nomination made by the National Convention.* No mere personal considerations, no local interests or passions, will prevent the Whigs of this State from giving a full, a cordial, and united support to the man whom the Convention shall designate as the candidate. Our friends need fear no division in our ranks—for the great Whig party will stand shoulder to shoulder in the next campaign; and we can tell our enemies, who count much upon our dissensions, that whether we march under the banner of the defender of the Constitution, the great Pacificator, the hero of Tippecanoe, or the gallant warrior of Niagara, WE SHALL MARCH TO VICTORY.

FROM MEXICO.

The correspondent of the Louisianian, under date of May 11, states that the recent defeat of the Federalists in the vicinity of Puebla is a mortal blow to their party. "Santa Ana," he says, "has become the idol of the day. His name is the common word in the mouth of the people, and such is the frenzy of those who are in a majority, that if his excellency chose to make himself king, emperor, dictator, in one day the central government would disappear, and be replaced by a tyrant and a troop of slaves."

The writer of the letter from which this is extracted goes at some length into a statement of his views of the politics of Mexico, and the probability of Santa Ana superceding Bustamente, which at this distance does not appear to us probable, at least not immediately so, since undoubtedly they are acting together in a common cause with such a good understanding as has, by the defeat of Mexia and his followers, led to a complete success. Santa Ana, it appears, after the battle of Puebla, returned forthwith to the city of Mexico. "He has returned to Mexico," says the correspondent above quoted, "where he was received with extraordinary honors He had rejoicings, balls, illuminations, public plays, for an event over which every good man grieves. The populace admires the hero of Tampico; patriots deplore the miseries of civil war. One party weaves garlands for the victor, the other is filled with grief; on one side you hear songs of victory, on the other wailings for the dead. Time will show us the end of this medley of things." *Nat. Intelligencer.*

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

From a private letter from Vera Cruz, (says the New Orleans Bee of May 31,) we learn that Col. Bee, the Texian Minister to Mexico, has been allowed to take rooms in the city of Vera Cruz, until the government determine whether he will be received or not, in his official capacity. Col. Bee thinks he will be able to effect a treaty.

This information, the Bee says, is from "the most unquestionable authority;" being, we presume, the authority of the Texian Minister himself.

The following paragraph on this subject, copied into the Orleans papers from a Mexican paper, probably expresses the popular feeling more than that of the Government of the country:

"We do not know which most to admire, the audacity of those brigands in sending us their pedlar, (marchante,) to ask us to allow them the quiet and pacific possession of their robbery, or the answer the Commandant General gave to the individual who apprized him of the arrival of this Quixotic Ambassador. From the tenor of the reply, it appears that if he lands he will be accommodated with lodgings at the prison. Nevertheless, the Supreme Government will designate what definitely ought to be done. The Commandant says he is not aware of the existence of a nation called the Republic of Texas, but only of a horde of adventurers in rebellion against the laws of the Government of the Republic.

In some of the Mexican papers received at New Orleans, Santa Ana is rather severely censured for abandoning the Presidential chair to march against the Federalists. His friends, however, say that the glorious victory he gained makes ample atonement for trifling infractions of the law.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 13.

4th of July.

A meeting of the citizens of Hillsborough was held at the Court House on Friday last, Maj. Allen J. Davie presiding, for the purpose of making arrangements for a suitable celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to select a person to read the Declaration of Independence, prefacing it with a suitable address; and also to prepare toasts for the occasion.

This committee consists of the following persons:

Hugh Waddell, John Cameron, David Parker, Hazel Burgwin, James S. Smith, and Edwin A. Heartt.

On motion, a committee was also appointed by the chair to make arrangements for the dinner, consisting of the following gentlemen:

William Nelson, Dr. Pride Jones, Dr. Walter A. Norwood, James Webb, jr., Henry K. Nash, and John Odend'hal.

On motion the thanks of the meeting was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

Virginia Elections.—Returns from all the elections have been received, from which it appears that the sub-treasuryites have again been defeated. In the House of Delegates 67 Whigs, 9 Conservatives and 57 Van Buren men have been elected. Of the Senate, only one fourth of the members are elected this year, and of these the Whigs have gained two. In the Senate, therefore, there will be now 12 Whigs, 3 Conservatives, and 17 Vans. Consequently, on joint ballot there will be,

Whigs and Conservatives,	91
Van Buren,	74

Leaving a clear majority against the Administration of 17.

Of the members of Congress, it appears that there are 9 Whigs and Conservatives, and 12 Vans. The seat of one of the latter, however, it is said, will be contested on the ground of the number of illegal votes which he received.

Dr. Pleasant Henderson, of Salisbury, is the Whig candidate for Congress in that district, in opposition to Charles Fisher, esq. the "sub-treasury Whig."

Gen. B. M. Edney, Whig, is a candidate in the 11th Congressional district, in opposition to Mr. Connor; and in the 13th district, Roderick Murchison, V. B. has come out in opposition to the veteran Whig Lewis Williams. In neither of these districts, however, is it probable there will be any change.

The Hon. Cornelius P. Van Ness, late Minister of the United States to Spain, arrived at Philadelphia on the 24th ult.

A severe hail storm occurred at Wilmington in this state, on the 31st ultimo, and another on Sunday night following, which caused great damage to the corn and rice fields in that vicinity.

Our friend of the Raleigh Standard appears to take great pleasure in associating the Whigs with the Abolitionists. If we mistake not, in announcing the result of the late elections in Connecticut, he denominated the successful party as "Abolition Federal Whigs." Well, the "Abolition Federal Whig" Legislature of that state is now in session, and the following report of a joint select committee, it may be presumed, reflects the opinions of the majority of that Legislature upon the slave question. Will the Standard please to inform us which are the most favorable to the South, the opinions embodied in these Whig resolutions, or those expressed by his "Democratic Republican" favorite, Dr. Duncan. We think it would be as well for the Standard first to attempt to clear its own skirts of the sin of supporting Abolitionists; it might then with better grace reprove the Whigs for permitting a few of these fanatics to remain in their ranks.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

The joint select committee of the General Assembly (now in session) to whom were referred the petitions of sundry citizens of Connecticut, praying for such an amendment in the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution of that state, as shall secure the elective franchise to all men of requisite qualifications irrespective of color—to whom were referred, also, numerous petitions praying for the "repeal of all laws making distinction among our citizens on account of color," and to whom were referred other petitions signed by numerous citizens of this state praying the General Assembly to "adopt resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertions to procure the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the immediate prohibition of the slave-trade between the states, and to oppose the admission into the Union of any new states whose Constitution tolerates slavery," have made a report concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to change the Constitution and laws of this state, so far as they recognise a distinction in political rights among persons on account of color.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the inhabitants, and whilst slavery exists in the states of Virginia and Maryland, would be inexpedient and unjustifiable.

Resolved, That an immediate prohibition, by Congress, of the slave-trade between the states, is inexpedient, unconstitutional, and dangerous.

Resolved, That the conditions upon which new states come into the Union are prescribed in the Constitution; and that it would be unwise and unjustifiable to agitate the question whether the recognition of slavery by any new state, falling within the principles of the compromise adopted on the admission of Missouri, would be a valid objection to its admission into the Union.

From the Raleigh Register.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

The election for 13 members of Congress takes place in this state on the second Thursday of August next. As opposition has been brought out in every district, probably, where it is intended, we subjoin a list of the Candidates, with *a guess* as to the result.

In the Mountain district, James Graham (Whig) has no opposition, for the simple reason that it would be hopeless. The same remark will apply to the Surry district, represented by that sterling Whig, Lewis Williams.

In the Mecklenburg district, Mr. Connor (Van) is opposed by Gen. B. M. Edney (Whig.) The chances, we should think, are decidedly in favor of Mr. C.

In the Salisbury district, represented by Mr. Rencher, the candidates are Charles Fisher and Pleasant Henderson. The latter is the regular Whig candidate, though we have no doubt Mr. F. will receive many Whig votes, having acted with that party until the new finance question sprung up, and being with them, even now, so far as we have any certain knowledge. If both hoist the Whig banner, unequivocally, the result will be hard to foretell until after the election; but if Mr. F. gives any reason to doubt his adhesion to Whig principles, Mr. H. will, in our opinion, be certainly elected—for this district is Whig to the backbone.

In the Caswell district, the candidates are, Augustine H. Shepard (Whig) and John Hill (Van.) We presume Mr. S.'s election is certain.

In the Raleigh district, Dr. Montgomery (Van) is opposed by G. W. Haywood (Whig.) This will be a remarkably close contest. Each party hopes, and will strive for success.

In the Warren district, Gen. Hawkins is opposed by Mr. Hilliard, both Administration men. The chances are in favor of the General, decidedly.

In the Halifax district, Mr. Bynum (Van) is opposed by Col. Long (Whig.) and with every prospect of success. The difference between them at the last election was only about 70 votes.

In the Edenton district, Maj. Sawyer, who was elected a Whig but became a sub-Treasury man, is opposed by Kenneth Rayner—the talented young Whig who has so distinguished himself in our State Legislature. All accounts from that quarter represent Rayner's election as certain.

In the Newbern district, Charles Shepard, also elected a Whig but converted to the beauties of Van Burenism, is opposed by Col. Biddle (Whig.) The last Newbern Spectator asserts confidently, that Biddle will be elected.

In the Wilmington district, Gen. McKay (V. B.) has no opposition as yet.

In the Fayetteville district, Edmund Deberry (Whig) is opposed by William A. Morris (Van.) We consider Mr. Deberry's election certain.

In the Tarborough district, Edward Stanly (Whig) is opposed by Dr. Hall (V. B.) and we have heard no one yet, hardy enough to question the triumphant re election of the former.

So that the Whigs have a fair chance of carrying *ten* out of THIRTEEN districts. We do not say they will *certainly* succeed to this extent, but we have good grounds to hope it.

From the Raleigh Register.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was held at the office in this city, on Monday and Tuesday last. The report of the chief engineer shows that the work is being rapidly completed. The excavation and embankment is finished to within seven miles of Raleigh, and the balance, comprising but a very small amount of work, will be done within a few weeks. On the parts completed most of the timber has been laid, and the iron for the whole distance, between Henderson and this place, has been purchased. Upon that portion of the road already in use, the receipts from the transportation of freight and passengers have greatly exceeded the expectations of the friends of the road; indeed such has been the press of goods and produce at the different ware-houses, that the limited power employed by the Petersburg Company upon the road has been found entirely inadequate to the conveyance of freight as fast as it might accumulate. Every exertion has been made by the parties interested, however, to give satisfaction, and we understand such arrangements are now making as will enable the company, during the present year, to place their own engines upon the road.

Geo. W. Mordecai, esq. was re-elected President, and the following gentlemen elected Directors for the ensuing year, unanimously, viz: Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, John H. Bryan, Joseph W. Hawkins, William Robards.

The ratifications of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between the United States and the Netherlands, were duly exchanged at Washington on the 23d of May, between the Secretary of State and the Chevalier Martini, Charge d'Affaires of the King of the Netherlands. The Treaty was officially published in the Globe of Wednesday, and contains substantially the following provision:

Goods and merchandize, whatever their orgin may be, when imported into or exported from the United States, from or to the Netherlands, in vessels of the Netherlands, shall pay no higher or other duties than are levied on like goods conveyed in vessels of the United States; and so, in like manner, goods imported into or exported from the Netherlands, from or to the United States, in vessels of the said States, are to pay no higher or other duties than are levied on the like goods conveyed in Netherland vessels.

The vessels of each nation are to pay no tonnage or other duties or charges in the ports of the other than are levied by each nation on its own vessels for the same objects.

The Consuls and Vice Consuls of the respective nations are to enjoy equal privileges, protection and assistance.

The contracting parties agree to consider and treat as national vessels all such as are so recognised by the laws and regulations of each respectively.

In case of shipwreck or damage at sea, each party shall grant to the vessels, whether public or private, of the other, the same assistance and protection which would be afforded to its own vessels in like cases.

This Treaty is to remain in force for ten years; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate the same.

The Madisonian learns that Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan, of the Democratic Review, has been nominated to the Secretaryship of the Legation at Paris, and only awaits the approbation of Gov. Cass, our Minister there, for the consummation of the appointment. Mr. O'Sullivan was formerly of the city of New York.

Mr. Clay in Virginia.—The correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, writing from Albemarle county, Va. on the subject of the late elections in that neighborhood, makes the following remarks in reference to the feeling manifested towards the great statesman of the nation; we abjure the title of statesman of the west, for his fame belongs to the whole country.

"Public sentiment is sweeping in one resistless current in favor of Henry Clay. The mists of prejudice are clearing away, and he is almost universally hailed the man of the People. So great a change on any subject I have never witnessed as that which has taken place with regard to Mr. Clay in this community."

New Orleans, May 31, 1839.

Horrible Duel.—The coroner was called on yesterday to hold an inquest on two bodies which were found near the road to the Bayou St. John, about a mile from the borders of the Lake. The following are all the particulars we have obtained:—

An individual coming from the Lake by this road heard stifled groans at some little distance in the wood, and having followed the direction from which they proceeded, discovered a man in the agonies of death, who had been wounded by many strokes of a pogniard. Not being able to render any assistance, he hastened to give information to the proper authorities, who despatched Captain Younes to make inquiries in the fact.

On captain Younes's arrival at the spot the man was dead. This strange circumstance excited the suspicion of there having been a duel, and on examination a second body was discovered still holding in its hand a pogniard, which was wrenched from its grasp with great difficulty. The two bodies were brought into town, and on examination it appeared that the first had received three strokes of a sharp instrument (apparently a little larger than a stiletto;) one had opened the principal artery of the left arm; another was on the left shoulder blade; three were in the right breast—one of which had entered between the third and fourth ribs and penetrated the lower lobe of the right lung; another wound, not so deep, was between the orbits.

This man appeared to have been very strong and muscular, about 35 years of age, and of a dark complexion. He had on a pair of white twilled Russia duck pantaloons, with white cotton drawers underneath. Around his neck was twisted a sailor's cravat of a reddish color.

The second man had received five deep wounds inflicted with a pogniard in the right breast, and one with the same instrument in the left side, which had pierced the heart through and through.

The parties to this double assassination, as far as we could ascertain, were a Spaniard and an Italian, fruit dealers, who had disputed in the course of their business. *Louisianian.*

FRANCE.

More blood has been shed in France. *A miserable imitation* of the "*three glorious days*" has been got up, and ended in the destruction of the insurgents. On Sunday, the 12th, towards 3 o'clock, P. M., about 300 persons clad in frocks and caps attacked a gun-maker's shop in Paris, from which they took 150 fowling pieces. In order to effect an entrance, they forced away the masonry work.—A detachment of horse Municipals, issuing from the *Rue des Arcis*, first received the fire of the insurgents. The detachment lost the two first horsemen by the discharge, and immediately turned round to rally somewhat further back.—Thirty seven wounded persons have been received at the Hotel Dieu, viz. four Municipal Guards, two National Guards, eight soldiers of the line, two women (one of whom was elegantly dressed.) and twenty-four workmen.—Five have suffered amputation, and eleven of the wounded have died. There are about seventy-six persons in the hospitals of La Pitie, St. Louis, and La Charite.

The Chamber of Peers and Deputies waited, in a body, on the King to express to him the indignation and pain with which they had heard of the wicked plot that had broken out in the capital.

The number of persons taken into custody in Paris, is nearly 400. A person named Barbes, one of the leaders, said to the magistrate—"I know the fate that awaits me—that my head will fall on the scaffold, and am perfectly resigned to it. It is your place now to strike it off. Had we succeeded, our roles would have been changed."

The number killed on the side of the troops and National Guard is 51, and that of the wounded 48.

The Courier Francais says that the new Ministers were very coolly received by the Chamber of Deputies. All eyes were fixed upon them, but nobody saluted them.

M. Sauzet has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies for the session of 1839. The trial of strength was between him and M. Thiers. The numbers were, for M. Thiers 206, for M. Sauzet 213.

Spain.—Cabrera is again master of the Madrid road, and four mails from that capital are now due.

Destruction of the Real Estate Bank of Decatur.—The Brandon (Miss.) Sentinel of the 8th, has a paragraph to the effect that the editors had received information by a gentleman direct from Decatur, that the Real Estate Bank at that place was set on fire by a mob, and burned, together with all the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He also stated that if the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance on the persons and property of the directors. [So much for mob law in Mississippi. *N. O. Bee.*

Important Decision.—The Circuit Court of the United States for the Louisiana District, has decided that the late law of Congress concerning steamboats *is not applicable to boats navigating the Mississippi river.* There are nearly *one hundred and fifty suits* to which this decision is applicable. The case before the Court was that of the United States vs. Captain Price, on an information that the said captain had not complied with the act of Congress in procuring iron tiller-ropes for the use of his boat.

In the Supreme Court of the Louisiana, on the 13th of May, Judge Rost delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the Atchafalaya Rail Road and Banking Company *versus* H. S. Dawson, who had refused to pay a note held by the Bank against him, on the plea that the Bank had suspended specie payments for more than ninety days, when the note matured, and had therefore no right to sue,—having in fact lost its coporate powers—as its charter contains a provision that on suspension for more than ninety days, it should be "*ipso facto*" forfeited. The Court decided against the defendant, saying that a cause of forfeiture cannot be taken advantage of, or enforced against a corporation in any mode, except by a direct procedure for that purpose, and that the Government alone can institute such a procedure, as it can waive a broken condition of a contract made with it, as well as with an individual. *Newbern Spectator.*

At the recent session of the U. S. Circuit Court in Mississippi, there were twenty-seven hundred causes on the docket. The fees of the Clerk of the Court for the session, were upwards of $40,000!

A Sheriff run away with.—On the 23d ult. Mr. Brotherton, the Sheriff of St. Louis, attached the steamboat Gen. Brady. On the night of the 24th, the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Lacy, slept on board. About 4 o'clock in the morning, discovering that the boat was raising steam, he rushed to the pilot house and took possession of the wheel, but the pilot and hands overpowered him and put off with the boat, Deputy Sheriff and all, for New Orleans. A considerable distance below, Mr. Lacy was put on shore. On the 23d ult. the Sheriff, Mr. Brotherton, left St. Louis in pursuit of the boat.

Of course there will be criminal prosecution against the officers of the boat.

Mississippi is in a beautiful state of insubordination at the present time—every body seems determined to do as he pleases. The Sheriff of Yazoo county lately prevented the term of the Circuit Court from being held by nailing up the Court-house doors. The judge on hearing of this, wrote to him that it was his intention to designate some other building, where he would hold Court. "Designate and be d——d!" was the insolent reply. The current of justice has now been obstructed and stopped in four counties, Monroe, Madison, Noxubee and Yazoo.

Treasury Notes.—According to the official statement, the aggregate amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st of June was $6,062,288 18.

"*Home Manufacture.*"—J. &. R. Sloan have at their store a supply of *Nails* and *Brads*, of various sizes, manufactured by Fullenwider and Burton of Lincoln country. The article could not be distinguished from the northern manufacture—except, indeed, it might be by their superiority. This speaks well for the mineral resources of North Carolina, when developed by spirited enterprise. How much longer will the people of the west feel the necessity of easy communication with their brethren of the east, where they might compete with northern manufacturers? *Greensborough Pat.*

A Reflection.—It should be remembered that every loathsome inmate of penitentiaries and state prisons was once a gentle, inoffensive, and prattling child, and that every criminal who has expiated his "crimes upon the gallows," once was pressed to a mother's heart, and drew his life-giving nourishment from her bosom! Bad moral training, wrong influences, and debasing examples, do their work, and transform endearing offspring into ferocious men, who shock humanity by the foulness of their guilt and monstrous audacity of their crimes. *Lynn Freeman.*

Of the children in the Prussian dominions, between the ages of seven and fourteen, it is calculated that 14-15ths are educated in the public schools.

DIED,

In this place, early this morning, MARY FRANCES, infant daughter of Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, aged about 1 year and 7 months.

"I felt, as I survey'd that flower
Thus early snapt in twain,
I would not, if I had the power,
Recall it here again.

For well I know she blooms above,
In a more genial clime;
Safe shielded, by Almighty love,
From all the storms of time."

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
13 Thursday,	4 48	7 12	Last 4 6 21 morn
14 Friday,	4 48	7 12	New 11 9 28 morn
15 Saturday,	4 47	7 13	First 18 4 44 morn
16 Sunday,	4 47	7 13	Full 26 0 43 morn
17 Monday,	4 47	7 13	
18 Tuesday,	4 47	7 13	
19 Wednesday	4 47	7 13	

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1838, to wit:

On Monday the 1st of July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 2d, at John Newlin's.
Wednesday the 3d, at Ruffin's Mills.
Thursday the 4th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 5th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.
Saturday the 6th, at Michael Holt's.
Monday the 8th, at John S. Turrentine's.
Tuesday the 9th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 10th, at Chesley P. Faucett's.
Thursday the 11th, at James Hutchinson's.
Friday the 12th, at Andrew McCauley's.
Saturday the 13th, at Mason Hall.
Monday the 15th, at Hillsborough.
Tuesday the 16th, at Alves Nichol's.
Wednesday the 17th, at Mrs. McKee's.
Thursday the 18th, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 19th, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 20th, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Monday the 22d, at Zachariah Trice's Store (Dillard's.)
Tuesday the 23d, at Z. Herndon's old Store.
Wednesday the 24th, at W. Trice's store.
Thursday the 25th, at Chapel Hill.
Friday the 26th, at William H. Wade's.

☞ The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1838, will attend at their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, Sh'ff.
June 13. 71—

To the Public.

THE subscriber expects to have in full operation, by the first of June, TWO WOOL CARDING MACHINES, at his mill on Eno, five miles east of Hillsborough; where Carding will be done in the best style, if the wool is brought early.

Cash will be given for Wool. A constant supply of Rolls for sale.

Also the highest price given for good Wheat. A constant supply of good Flour for sale.

And furthermore, he would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the SCHOOL located near his house, wherein the most useful and refined branches of an English education are taught. Board, washing and tuition, thirty six dollars per session of five months.

The first session of the School will terminate on the 14th June, and the second session will commence on Monday the 8th of July.

THO. W. HOLDEN.

May 21. 71—

☞ The Star and Standard will publish the above three weeks.

IS THERE AN UNBELIEVER.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

Is there an unbeliever?
One man who walks the earth,
And madly doubts that Providence
Watch'd o'er him at his birth!
He robs mankind forever
Of Hope beyond the tomb,
What gives he as a recompense?
The brute's unhallow'd doom.

In manhood's loftiest hour,
In health, and strength, and pride,
Oh! lead his steps through alleys green,
Where rills 'mid cowslips glide,
Climb Nature's granite tower,
Where man hath rarely trod:
And will he then, in such a scene,
Deny there is a God?

Yes,—the proud heart will ever
Prompt the false tongue's reply!
An Omnipresent Providence
Still madly he'll deny.
But see the unbeliever
Sinking in death's decay;
And hear the cry of penitence!
He never learnt to pray!

TREATMENT OF SISTERS.

Every young man ought to feel that his honor is involved in the character and dignity of his sisters. There is no insult which he should sooner rebuke, than one offered to them. But if you would have others esteem and honor them, you must esteem and honor them yourself. Treat them with far less reserve, but with no less delicacy than you would the most genteel stranger.—Nothing in the family strikes the eye of a visiter with more delight, than to see brothers treat their sisters with kindness, civility, attention and love. On the contrary, nothing is more offensive, or speaks worse for the honor of a family, than that coarse, rude, unkind manner which brothers sometimes exhibit.

Beware how you speak of your sisters. Even gold is tarnished by much handling. If you speak in their praise—of their beauty, learning, manner, wit, or attention, you will subject them to talk and ridicule; if you say any thing against them, you will bring reproach upon yourself and them too. If you have occasion to speak of them, do it with modesty and with few words. Let others do all the praising, and yourself enjoy it. I hope you will always have reason to be proud of your sisters.

If you are separated from them, maintain with them a correspondence. This will do yourself good as well as them. Do not neglect this duty, nor grow remiss in it. Give your friendly advice, and seek theirs in return. As they mingle intimately with their sex, they can enlighten your mind respecting many particulars relating to the female character important for you to know; and on the other hand, you have the same opportunity to do them a similar service. However long or widely separated from them, keep up your fraternal affection and intercouse. It is ominous of evil when a young man forgets his sisters.

FARMER SMITH AND MA'AM JONES.

Widower Smith's wagon stopped one morning before widow Jones's door, and he gave the usual country signal, that he wanted somebody in the house, by dropping the reins, and sitting doubled, with his elbows on his knees. Out tripped the widow, lively as a cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on her snow-white cap. Good morning was soon said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was further to be said.

"Well, Ma'am Jones, perhaps you don't want to sell one of your cows, no how, for nothing any way, do you?"

"Well there, Mr. Smith, you couldn't have spoke my mind better. A poor lone woman, like me, does not know what to do with so many creatures, and I *should* be glad to trade if we can fix it."

So they adjourned to the meadow.—Farmer Smith looked at Roan—then at the widow—at Bindle—then at the widow—at the Downing cow—and at the widow again—and so through the whole forty. The same call was made every day for a week, but Farmer Smith could not decide which cow he wanted. At length, on Saturday, when widow Jones was in a hurry to get through with her baking for Sunday—and had "ever so much" to do in the house, as all farmers' wives and widows have on Saturday, she was a little impatient. Farmer Smith was as irresolute as ever.

"That 'ere Downing cow is a pretty fair creter—but" he stopped to glance at the widow's face, and then walked round her—not the widow, but the cow.

"That 'ere short horn Durham is not a bad looking beast, but I don't know"—another look at the widow.

"The Downing cow I knew, before the late Mr. Jones bought her." Here he sighed at the allusion to the late Mr. Jones, she sighed, and both looked at each other. It was a highly interesting moment.

"Old Roan is a faithful old milch, and so is Brindle—but I have known better." A long stare succeeded this speech—the pause was getting awkward, and at last Mrs. Jones broke out—

"Lord! Mr. Smith, if *I'm* the one you want, *do say so!*"

The intentions of the widower Smith and the widow Jones were duly published the next day, as is the law and the custom in Massachusetts; and as soon as they were "out-published," they were married.

Men measure their characters by a peculiar standard. A man who has but a dollar in his pocket would give a penny for almost any purpose. If he had a hundred dollars, he might give one; carry it higher and there comes a falling off. One hundred dollars would be considered too large a sum for him who has ten thousand, while a present of one thousand would be deemed almost miraculous from a man worth one hundred thousand—yet the proporton is the same throughout, and the poor man's penny, they widow's mite, is more than the rich man's high-sounding and widely trumpeted benefaction. *Buffalonian.*

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

I rise, Mr. President, to argue the case of the rich man, and the poor man, and I believe, that before I shall have concluded, you will allow that it admits of no argument. The rich man, Mr. President, declines his emaciated form on a mahogany sofa, cut down, hewed out, carved and manufactured from the tall cedars of Lebanon, which grow upon the lofty and cloud capt summit of the ever memorable mountain of Jehosophat. Then, Mr. President, he lifts to his cadaverous lip, the golden china cup—manufactured, as is well known, Mr. President, in Chili, Peru, and other unknown and uninhabitable parts of the universe. While on other hand, Mr. President, the poor man declines his expectation in a cottage, from which he retires to the shade of some umbrageous stream—there to contemplate the incomprehensibility of the vast constellation and other fixed and immoveable sattelites that revolve around the celestial axletree of this teraqueous firmament on high. Then, Mr. President, after calling around him his wife, and the rest of his little children, he teaches them to perspire to scenes of immortality beyond the grave. *Saturday Courier.*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are,

Candies,
Nuts of various kinds,
Preserved Sweetmeats,
Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes,
Oranges and Lemons,
Cocoa Nuts,
Segars of various kinds,
Toys for Children,

and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality.

She has also several jars of fine SPICED OYSTERS, which will be sold by the jar at a reduced price. The article is excellent.

☞ Mrs. V. would also inform the public, that she has just put her SODA FOUNTAIN in operation, and will furnish to her customers this refreshing draught every day in the week, Sundays excepted. She will have ICE CREAM also, on all the said days, except Monday.

The public are respectfully invited to give her a call.

June 5. 73—

Strays.

STRAYED from the subscribers in March last, a large bright sorrel MARE, short mane and small neck, seven years old; two MULES, two years old; a HORSE and FILLEY, the horse black and the filley bay, of common size. Any information of said animals will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation given to any person that will take them up and give us information, or deliver them at our store, Moringsville Post Office, Orange county, N. C.,

M. & E. SEARS.

June 3. 73—

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an accademical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

April 16. 65—

Commission & Forwarding Business.

THE subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage. Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

M'GARY & M'TAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 72—6m

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Pleasants,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him with their custom; and informs them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in his line, in

A SUPERIOR STYLE,

promising despatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him. His friends and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give him a call. It is not his disposition to *measure* words of promise, or to *cut out* ideas to please the fancy—but the plain *thread* of his advertisement presents the *habiliements* of truth, which will be *fitted* up to the letter.

☞ His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

☞ Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Hillsborough, May 24, 1839. 71tf

Bethesda Female School,

AT REV. J. H. PICKARD'S.

THE exercises of this institution will re-commence on the first Monday of July next, under the control and management of the subscriber, as heretofore, assisted by a Lady, whose superior qualifications as an instructress of youth, in the various departments of female education, are too extensively known in this part of the country to require any thing further to be said on the subject.

The course of instruction pursued in this school is thorough and exact, designed to perfect the pupils in the various branches of their studies.

Board may be had in the family of the subscriber.

The services of Mr. J. A. E. WINKLER, Professor of Music, late from Germany and graduated at the so celebrated University of Nuremberg, have been engaged to give instruction on the Piano and Guitar.

J. H. PICKARD.

May 29 72—3w

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE CASKET,

AND

Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

THE subscribers having purchased of Mr. S. C. Atkinson the well known Monthly Magazine entitled the Casket, have determined in some respects to alter the character of the periodical. It has for a long time been subject of complaint that the articles which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post were regularly transferred to the pages of the Casket, and consequently that the readers of the one lost all interest in the other. To obviate this difficulty, and to render the Magazine in all respects what its extensive circulation demands, the subscribers have at some pains and much expense, secured regular contributors to the work, and consequently hereafter the Casket will stand upon its own basis, and they have determined that no exertions shall be wanting to make it the most desirable Magazine in the country.

The aim of the Editors will be to produce a publication which shall at once be valuable in matter, and choice in taste and style; and they flatter themselves, from the known talents of their contributors, that they will be able to present as many good original articles to their readers as any publication of the day. They shall not, however, hesitate from time to time, to publish articles from English authors, and translations from the best German and French authors, provided the pieces have never before appeared in print in this country. Essays on important subjects will likewise be inserted, and criticism on the literature of America and the age. A review department will accompany the Magazine, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained. For the defence of American literature the editors will always be ready, and for the maintenance of a correct taste they will, if possible, be still more watchful.

Each number will contain an engraving from a Splendid Steel Plate, procured at a great cost, and illustrating an accompanying tale. An approved piece of Music, arranged for the Piano Forte or Guitar will appear in every number.

The May number, which was the first issued by the new proprietors, having met with so flattering a reception, the subscribers have the more pleasure in informing the readers that the June number will be in every respect superior to the last, containing a Splendid Steel Engraving of the Surf at Madras, with an accompanying sketch of thrilling interest.

The July number will be the commencement of a new volume, when a new type, and finer paper, and a better page will be adopted.

The Casket contains three sheets, and is therefore, at two dollars and fifty cents a year, the cheapest Magazine in America. In consequence of this low price, however, no subscription will be received unless paid in advance. This rule is absolutely necessary, and cannot be departed from.

The present subscribers who have paid in advance will be served as usual, and those who are now in arrears, or do not remit prior to the end of the present volume, will be necessarily discontinued. The Casket will be printed and issued as usual, at No. 36 Carter's Alley, where all orders post paid, will be attended to. Communications must be addressed to the editors at the same place.

☞ Editors who may see this advertisement, are requested to give it as many insertions as may be convenient, and forward a copy (marked with ink,) to the office, and directed, (which will save postage,) to the "Post," which courtesy will be promptly acknowledged by an exchange.

TERMS.—$2 50 per annum. To clubs, five copies yearly for ten dollars, invariably in advance.

G. R. GRAHAM & Co.

P. S. Postmasters and others who have heretofore acted as agents for the Casket, will please continue to act in that capacity for the new proprietors.

Philadelphia, May, 1839. 73—

NEW

Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well-known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market; we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazines, Crape Cambletts, French, English and American PRINTS, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS, Black, Bule-Black, and Coloured SILKS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cuttlery, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn, Castings and Scythe Blades, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *Call and see.*

PARKER & NELSON.

April 18. 66—

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rhematism, asthma, nervous and billious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, saltrheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation however critical, will yield the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills;* and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters.* Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

☞ The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 2. 68—

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the *Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.*

GAB. B. LEA, *Agent.*

Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8. 64—

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 61—tf

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

☞ AT THIS OFFICE. ☜

NEW GOODS.

☞ Just Received ☜

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 65—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,

PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,

Fine Gold Chains,
Breast Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Pencils,
Silver Tea and Table Spoons,
Music Boxes,
Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 63—

Stray.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on Stony Creek, Orange county, a Sorrel FILLEY, three years old, with a small blaze in the face, mane mostly on the left side, tail shorn with a knife, one hind foot white, four feet nine or ten inches high. Any information concerning said filley will be thankfully received. The filley left about the first of April.

GEORGE DICKEY.

May 8. 69—tf

BETHMONT

Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managent of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22. 51—

House and Lot

For Sale---in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purpoes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden, which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th ultimo, a boy by the name of WILLIAM HORTEN, bound to me by indenture from himself and father, to learn the house carpenter's and mill-wright trades. Said Horton is in his sixteenth year. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

JAMES P. BROWN.

May 28. 72—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

To the Fashionable World.

The Latest Fashions

JUST RECEIVED.

MR. LEVIN CARMICHAEL

has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, from whence he has furnished himself with the latest Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to have work executed accordingly, having first rate Northern Workmen.

The faithfulness with which he has heretofore endeavored to have executed with taste and despatch the work put into his hands, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to please those who may now favor him with their custom.

☞ Persons from a distance who may order work, may expect it to be done with the same promptness as if individually present.

All orders will be faithfully executed.

May 9. 69—

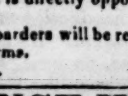
Bonnets and Shoes.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of Bonnets and Shoes, which, with their former stock, *comprises a General Assortment*

PARKER & NELSON.

May 14. 70—

FARMER'S HOTEL.



Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abread; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41tf—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 80—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1839.

William N. Pratt, and others,

vs.

Reuben Carden, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife, be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and set down for hearing *ex parte.*

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

Price adv. $4 50. 64—6w

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,

Fayetteville

Refer to

Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5. 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Mail Arrangement.

ALL letters intended to go by either of the stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 26. 67—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.